REMARKS

The present Amendment After Final Accompanying RCE supercedes the Amendment After Final which was submitted by the applicant's attorney on January 22, 2008.

In response to the final Official Action of November 20, 2007 and the Advisory Action of February 13, 2008, claims 1, 10, 12, 13, 22-25, 29, 31-33, 35, 41, and 42 have been amended and claims 30, 34 and 43 have been cancelled. After said amendment, claims 1-14, 18-29, 31-33, and 35-42 are pending in this application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC §102

At section 3, claims 30, 34, and 41 are rejected under 35 USC §102(b) as anticipated in view of US patent application publication 2002/0105954, Craig, et al. Claims 30 and 34 have been cancelled.[1] Claim 41 has been amended so as to be presented in independent form, including the features of now cancelled claim 30 and including features presented in amended claim 1. For the reasons presented below with respect to claim 1, amended claim 41 is not anticipated by Craig.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC §103

At section 7, claims 1-14, 18, 19, 21-29, 31-33, 35-40, 42 and 43 are rejected under 35 USC §103 as unpatentable over Craig.[2]

With respect to claim 1, it is asserted by the Office that Figure 4 of Craig shows a communication network, as well as the actions recited in claim 1, but that Craig does not describe a wireless communication network. It is further asserted that it is well-

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[1] Claim 30 was also canceled in applicant's response of January 25, 2008, which is now superceded by this response since the Office entered said response of January 25, 2008 only for purposes of appeal.

[2] Claim 35 is grouped with independent claims 1, 22, 25, 32, and 43 by the Office at pages 4-5 of the final Official Action. Claim 35 is directed to a method of providing address information for reaching a wireless terminal where the wireless terminal is reachable from outside of a first wireless communication network by means of a varying public address and wherein the wireless terminal is registered to an external name server by means of identification information associated with the wireless terminal. The features of method claim 35 are therefore not the same as the features recited in independent claims 1, 22, 25, 32, and 43 and therefore the rejection of claim 35 at pages 4 and 5 is believed to be incorrectly stated by the Office. Rather, claim 35 should have been grouped with the rejection of claims 13, 23, 29, and 33 as set forth at pages 5-7 of the final Official Action. The comments concerning the rejection of claims 13, 23, 29, and 33 are believed to be equally applicable with regard to overcoming the rejection of claim 35.

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known in the art at the time of the invention to implement a wireless communication network and therefore the Office asserts that it would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement a wireless communication network into the system for maintaining an address for a dynamically addressed router of Craig with the motivation being for implementing a wireless communication network so as to provide free roaming.

In particular, Craig is directed to a dynamic update proxy for maintaining an address of a dynamically addressed router in a network. The system disclosed therein includes a proxy residing at a Domain Name Server (DNS) and an update message generator residing at each server connected to a dynamically addressed router. In accordance with the method disclosed, an update message is created by the update message generator residing on the server, where the source address of the update message is an address of the server. The source address of the update message is translated to a current address of the dynamically addressed router, and the update message is sent to a proxy residing on the DNS and the proxy on the DNS updates an address of the dynamically addressed router stored in the DNS with the source address of the update message (Craig, Abstract, Figures 4, 5, and 6, and paragraphs [0013]-[0017]).

Claim 1 has been amended to particularly point out and claim that the dynamically notifying substantially directly at least one other communicating party of a current public address of a wireless terminal is with respect to a communicating party that is an originating party of communication between said wireless terminal and this at least one other communication party. Support for the amendment to claim 1 (and the corresponding amendments to the other independent claims) is found in the application as filed, including Figure 2 (showing the communicating parties, such as PDA 205, mobile phone 202, server 203, and personal computer 204 - page 15, lines 17-18) and in the specification, including page 2, lines 10-12, page 5, lines 26-30, and page 15, lines 28 through page 16, line 16. Such a communicating party is clearly not a domain name server nor a dynamically addressed router as disclosed in Craig. It is clear in Craig that the dynamically addressed router 110 (Fig. 4) is an intermediate node and

thus acts in the manner normally associated with dynamically addressed routers well-known in the art. It is through such a router that a terminal and a server would communicate with each other. In fact, the communicating parties, such as client 114 and servers 102 and 104 in Craig, are not dynamically addressed and do not inform each other of any address change associated with themselves. Neither Craig nor the general state of the art at the time of the present invention disclose or suggest that a router or a domain name server as shown in Craig or as generally used would be regarded as a "communicating party" is an originating party of communication between said wireless terminal and the at least one other communication party".

Furthermore, Craig does not disclose or suggest any wireless terminal which is reachable from outside of a first wireless communication network by means of said varying public address as defined in the present application and as recited in claim 1.

The Office sets forth in the Advisory Action that when broadly interpreted, a first communication network corresponds to the communication network between the Internet and the dynamically addressed router 110 shown in Figure 4 of Craig. However, Craig does not disclose any network between the Internet and the router, but rather the router is directly attached to the Internet. Therefore, applicant respectfully disagrees with the position taken by the Office concerning this aspect of Craig.

For all of the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that claim 1 is not suggested by Craig.

Independent system claim 22, independent wireless terminal claim 25, and independent computer readable medium claim 32 have been amended in a manner similar to claim 1 and, for similar reasons, each of these independent claims is also believed to be distinguished over Craig. Claim 43 has been canceled.

At pages 5-7 of the Official Action, claims 13, 23, 29, and 33[3] are rejected as being suggested by Craig. It is asserted that Craig shows in Figure 4 and paragraphs [0014]-[0017] the features of claim 13, including maintaining a current public address in an external name server in association with identification information, wherein the identification information is associated with the wireless terminal, and further reciting the

action of conditionally giving out said current public address from said external name server according to conditions given in profile information associated with said identification information, so that the address information for reaching said wireless terminal is conditionally obtainable from said external name server by means of said identification information.

In response to section 12 of the Response to Arguments portion of the final Official Action, the Office disagrees with the comments made at page 5 of applicant's previous response and, in particular, the Office contends that Craig discloses that the DNS gives out the IP address of the dynamically addressed router on a conditional basis in view of the IP address being given to a component not connected to the dynamically address router (citing Craig at paragraph [0018], lines 4-9). The recited portion of paragraph [0018] merely states that a component such as client 104 shown in Figures 7 and 8, if the client wishes to send a message to a server connected to the dynamically addressed router, first obtains the IP address of the dynamically addressed router from the DNS. There is nothing indicated that such an address is given out conditionally to such components, but rather it is apparent from Craig that any component wishing to obtain the address of the dynamically addressed router simply requests same from the DNS. Consequently, applicant continues to maintain that Craig does not disclose or suggest conditionally giving out the current public address from an external name server according to conditions given in profile information associated with identification information which in turn is associated with a wireless terminal so that address information for reaching said wireless terminal is conditionally obtainable from said external name server by means of said identification information.

Furthermore, as set forth in the Advisory Action and with respect to claims 13, 23, 29, and 33, the Office continues to argue that Craig (including paragraphs [0018]-[0019]) discloses the feature of conditionally giving out address information from a domain name server (DNS). However, Craig only discloses that address information is conditionally requested from a DNS such as when an address is not known. Craig does not disclose any selection of requests to which the DNS responds and thus, in fact, the

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[3] As noted above in footnote 1, claim 35 should have been included with this grouping of claims.

DNS of Craig responds to <u>any</u> address request it receives. Therefore, there are no conditions for giving out address information as set forth in claims 13, 23, 29, and 33. Therefore, claims 13, 12, 29, and 33 are believed to be further distinguished over Craig.

As noted above with regard to the rejection of claim 1, Craig is directed to a system that includes a proxy residing at a Domain Name Server, as well as an update message generator residing at each server connected to a dynamically addressed router. The method disclosed in Craig is directed to creating an update message by the update message generator residing on the server, where the source address of the update message is an address of the server, translating the source address of the update message to a current address of the dynamically addressed router, sending the update message to the proxy residing on the DNS, and updating by the proxy an address of the dynamically addressed router stored in the DNS with the source address of the update message.

The Office asserts at page 6 that Craig teaches "maintaining the current public address in the external name server in association with the identification information" (citing paragraphs [0014]-[0017]) and specifically stating that the IP address of the dynamically addressed router is sent to the DNS and maintained at the DNS). However, there is no disclosure or suggestion in Craig of a wireless terminal registered by means of a identification information associated with the wireless terminal. A dynamically addressed router is not a wireless terminal as set forth in claim 13 and furthermore the update message sent from the dynamically addressed router in Craig to the DNS does not contain identification information associated with a wireless terminal as that phrase is used in the claims and specification of the present application.

In particular, it is clear that the action of conditionally giving out said current public address from said external name server according to conditions given in profile information associated with said identification information, is not in any way disclosed or suggested in Craig. Applicant does not see where such profile information is disclosed in paragraphs [0018]-[0019] of Craig as asserted in the Advisory Action. Such profile information is discussed in the application as filed, including page 15, lines 10-21, where various types of profiles are described, such as a "busy" profile resulting in

denying the sending of address information to a news push server in the internet. The advantages of the present invention as recited in claim 13 are made evident in the recited passage in the specification, wherein it is made clear in the example given that depending upon the profile associated with the identification information, different communicating parties will be provided with the current public address of the wireless terminal.

In summary, the dynamically addressed router in Craig is not a wireless terminal, nor analogous to a wireless terminal as set forth in claim 13 concerning a method of providing address information for reaching a wireless terminal. Furthermore, the communicating parties as shown in Craig, such as the client 104 and server 404, are not dynamically addressed and do not inform the other party of an address change. Furthermore, Craig does not disclose or suggest any condition by which a DNS itself gives out IP address information, but only a condition for requesting an address from the DNS.

Finally, Craig does not disclose any network outside the Internet as distinguished from claim 13, wherein the wireless terminal is coupled to a first wireless communication network and wherein the conditionally giving out the public address concerning the wireless terminal from the external name server according to conditions given in profile information associated with identification information of the wireless terminal is not restricted to said first wireless communication network.

For all of the foregoing reasons, as well as those presented with respect to claim 1, it is therefore respectfully requested that claim 13 is distinguished over the cited art.

For similar reasons as those set forth with regard to claims 1 and 13, it is respectfully submitted that independent system claim 23, independent wireless terminal claim 29, and independent computer readable medium claim 33, and independent method claim 35 are also distinguished over Craig since each of these claims recite features corresponding to claim 13.

Similarly, the rejection of claims 24, 31, and 42 as unpatentable under 35 USC §103 in view of Craig is believed to be overcome for the same reasons as those presented above with regard to claim 13. Claims 24, 31, and 42 each recite features
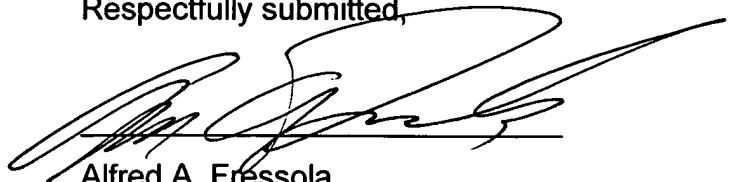
including profile information associated with identification information which in turn is associated with a wireless terminal and conditionally giving out current public address of the wireless terminal according to conditions given in said profile information so that address information for reaching said wireless terminal is conditionally obtainable from said name server.

All of the pending dependent claims of the present application, except claim 20, are rejected under 35 USC §103(a) in view of Craig. Each of these claims ultimately depends from an independent claim which is believed to be allowable and therefore each of these dependent claims is believed to be further distinguished over Craig.

Regarding section 8 of the final Official Action, claim 20 is rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as unpatentable over Craig further in view of US patent application publication 2006/0146820, Friedman, et al. Friedman is disclosed for disclosing a traffic manager associated with a DNS service. However, claim 20 is believed to be distinguished over Craig in view of Friedman due to its dependency from amended claim 13 which, as indicated earlier, is believed to be allowable.

In view of the foregoing, applicant respectfully submits that the present application as amended is in condition for allowance and such action is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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